

Medical Emergency Response Guideline

Some students living with medical disabilities may experience flare-ups that require emergency medical intervention while on campus.

These conditions include but are not limited to:

- Seizure disorders (epilepsy, pseudo seizures, etc.)
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Allergic reactions (anaphylaxis)
- Psychological disabilities (depression, anxiety, panic disorders, etc.)

A faculty or staff member may recognize the following symptoms as some of the warning signs of a medical emergency. A host of others do exist:

- Any sudden, severe, and/or unusual pain or pressure (chest or abdominal)
- Weakness/ dizziness/ fainting/ unconsciousness
- Difficulty breathing, shortness of breath
- Uncontrollable or involuntary jerking, shaking or twitching movements
- Difficulty speaking, slurred speech
- Change in vision
- Sore or persistent vomiting or diarrhea
- Confusion or change in mental state
- Suicidal feelings

Faculty and Staff should call 911 in the event of a medical emergency. If faculty and staff are not sure whether an ambulance is needed, still call 911. Describe the medical emergency the student is experiencing to the 911 dispatcher and let them know that this emergency is taking place at Winthrop University. Tell the 911 dispatcher the building and room location (e.g. Kinard, first floor, room 115). Then, contact the [Winthrop University Police Department](#) at 803/323/3333. Explain the situation and tell the Campus Dispatcher that an ambulance has been called.

If a student is experiencing a medical emergency, unconscious, or there is potential for loss of life, call 911 and the Winthrop University Police Department in ALL instances. Calling parents, friends, etc. is not a suitable substitute for calling emergency personnel and the police.